

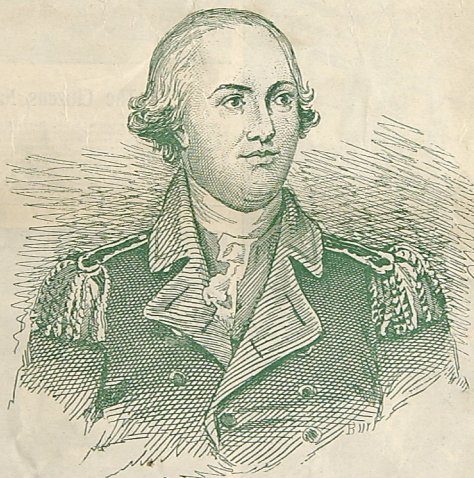
1796
1896

The

WAYNESBURG
REPUBLICAN

Centennial Edition

WAYNESBURG, PA., AUGUST 26-7, 1896.



...GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE...

Sail On, O Union, Strong and Great!

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

*Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what monster laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvil rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.*

*Fear not each sudden sound and shock:
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.*

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN

...CENTENNIAL EDITION...

L. H. Knox, Editor and Prop'r.

WAYNESBURG, PA., AUG. 26-7, 1896.

Price 10 cents.



Birdseye View of Waynesburg. Picture taken from "Dorral's" Mill.

Greene County Centennial.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY HON. J. W. RAY.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF Greene county.—The purpose for which we are assembled to-day—to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of our county—is one well calculated to arouse our local pride and to quicken and intensify our love of home and country. It has become the custom, not only in the state of Pennsylvania, but in many of her sis-



HON. J. W. RAY.

Hon. Joseph W. Ray was born in Morris township, Greene county, Pa., in 1846; graduated from Waynesburg College in '74; was admitted to the Westchester bar in 1878 and has been successful in his profession. He was elected to Congress in 1890.

ter states as well, for the people of a county, on the completion of its hundredth year, to celebrate the event with speech and song, with processions and fire works and music, with an exhibition of its ancient relics and of such of its products of soil and mine, of hand and brain, as will best illustrate its growth and development during a century of organic life. In accordance with this laudable and patriotic custom, and

filled with becoming pride for the achievements of Greene county, and for her fair name and fame, certain of her citizens began, in due time, to agitate the question of observing, with appropriate ceremonies, the completion of so eventful a period of her history. Public meetings were called to take the matter into consideration. They resulted in the appointment of an executive committee, charged with full and complete power in the premises—to make and carry into execution such a program of exercises as would, in their judgment, most fittingly and appropriately do honor to the occasion. To that committee, and to the several sub-committees of its creation, is due, in very large degree, whatever measure of success has already attended, or shall hereafter attend these demonstrations.

The history of Greene county, as a separate political organization, began on the 9th day of February, 1796: one hundred years ago, on the 9th day of February last. Owing, however, to the inclement weather usual at that season of the year, it was deemed prudent to defer the celebration of the event to a later date; and the executive committee, in the sound and judicious exercise of its judgment, selected the present favorable and auspicious time—August 26th and 27th, 1896.

In tracing the growth and development of a county, as well as of a state or a nation, in order to secure a broad and historically correct view of what it has achieved and

is achieving, it becomes necessary to investigate and understand the causes which, operating through a period of time, longer or shorter, anterior to its organization, finally culminated in that result. In no other way can its subsequent career, whether of success or of failure, whether of honor or of shame, be properly appreciated and its lessons made useful. However remote the sources whence sprung the streams that have united to form a new political body, national, state or county, they are as much an integral part of its history as the history of the boy and of his ancestry are an integral part of the history of the man. For several years past there has been manifested, on the part of the reading, thinking world, a growing desire to know more of the boyhood of great historic characters—notably so of Napoleon Bonaparte and Abraham Lincoln. A fuller knowledge of the early lives of these remarkable men, of their boyhood opportunities and environments, of the influences by which they were surrounded and of the blood that flowed in their veins, is shedding a clearer, purer, more intelligent light upon their marvelous careers. It is revealing to us, as never before, how and why the one became a great military chieftain and conqueror, the other the emancipator of a race and the savior of his country. In the same way and for the same purpose that we study the lives of these, and other, illustrious men—in order that we may gain a clearer conception of the forces that

rounded out their great characters and of the inborn genius that led them on to their great destinies—so should we study the early history of a civil, or political, organization. It matters not as to the extent of its dominion, whether its boundaries limit an empire, or enclose a county only, the methods pursued should be the same. History and biography are so interwoven and intermingled that they are substantially one. The history of a nation, or of any sub-division thereof, is but the aggregate biography of the men and women who have created its glory or wrought its shame.

Our country, as it exists to-day, resplendent in wealth and power, in the extent of its domain and the fertility of its resources, in its laws and its institutions, in its commercial greatness and its industrial renown, with a flag honored and loyally loved by 70,000,000 of people, has a history, which, to be understood, must be traced from its early beginnings, ante-dating the discovery by Columbus in 1492. Bancroft, the most profound and erudite of American historians, devotes the sixth and last volume of his great work, a work that will stand forever as a monument to his learning and his genius, to his fidelity and pains-taking care, to a treatise on the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution of 1789. It required three centuries of sublime effort, of heroic toil, of blood and sacrifice and prayer, to build upon the shores of this New World a government founded upon

the immortal principle that "all men are created free and equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These three centuries embrace the formative period of our government, a period the history of which Bancroft has traced with so much labor and skill, closing his work at the very beginning of the United States as a full-fledged civil power—at the moment when, as it were, our ship of state was christened and launched on the troubled sea of national life. Its career since that momentous event has been but the natural and logical sequence of what preceded it. If we would comprehend the one, we must, of necessity, first comprehend the other. To do this we must begin with an investigation of the nature, and character and embryonic condition of the seed sited from the kingdoms of Europe for the planting of this continent. We must inquire into the causes which awakened the spirit of adventure that prevailed throughout the maritime nations of Europe during the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. We must ascertain the purposes that prompted the bold and hardy mariners of that age, without chart or compass, to push their frail barks into unknown seas in quest of undiscovered countries. We must mingle with the early settlers at Jamestown and stand side by side with the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock. The customs and habits and beliefs they brought with them from their distant homes; their views on all moral, social, political and religious questions; the hopes and motives that controlled them in coming hither; the kind and manner of men they really were; all these things and many more, must be taken into the calculation. We must search out the reasons why they established the church and the school as their first institutions. We must study the plans of government they adopted for their towns and communities, for therein are to be found the swelling germs of the coming republic. We must familiarize ourselves with the sacrifices they made and the hardships they endured with the stubborn conflict they waged with the forest and its denizens—the

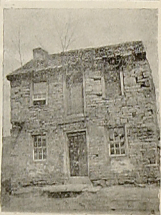
wild beast and the still wilder savage. We must not fail to note that as their numbers increased and multiplied, and the magnitude of the land in which they dwelt, its vast resources and boundless possibilities became better known, the eyes of all Europe, without distinction as to class, potentate, noble and peasant, were fixed upon it with eager longing. To the first it presented an opportunity for conquest and dominion; to the second a chance to realize his dreams of avarice; to the third the hope that upon its distant shores he might build a home that should be free, and at its hearthstone "worship God according to the dictates of his conscience." Actuated by these various aspirations and ambitious emigration increased with great rapidity. Nearly every country of Europe furnished its quota. The enthusiasm was intense and the struggle for ascendancy and dominion was inaugurated. It was a struggle both of arms and diplomacy, to determine what influences should dominate the American Continent—whether they should be English or French, Dutch, Spanish or Portuguese. It was waged long and persistently, the result at times, being involved in much doubt and uncertainty. At last, however, under the leadership of William Pitt, England's ablest Premier, Eng-

lish and the still wilder and visibly affected the world's civilization and history. What would have been the result to us, and what our destiny as a nation, had France gained permanent control of Canada and the great valley of the Mississippi, giving to them a French people, with French customs, institutions and laws, can only be matter of speculation. In the light of subsequent events, however, the prediction is confidently ventured that there lives not to-day a single loyal American citizen, native or foreign born, whatsoever his lineage and descent, who does not rejoice that the victory was with England—that she captured Ft. Duquesne, in 1758; that she triumphed over the brave Montcalm, on the plains of Abraham, in 1759; and that she compelled the surrender of Montreal, practically closing the "Seven Years War," in 1760.

No sooner, however, had she established her supremacy in this Western World, and found herself without a rival for its dominion, than she entered upon that most unaccountable series of oppressions of this the fairest child ever born of her body; a child that hitherto, for the most part, she had nurtured with motherly tenderness and affection. These oppressions led on to the affair at Lexington and Concord. A little later they bore fruit in our immortal Declaration of Independence—a document that enunciated a new doctrine in human government, and that, as an indictment by an oppressed people of their oppressors, was without precedent or parallel. Then followed, in the fullness of time, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the last war-like scene in the tragic drama of the revolution. Then came the final treaty of concord and amity, in which England acknowledged the independence of the colonies and yielded up forever the most splendid jewel ever set in her crown, the broad domain comprised within the limits of the United States of America.

It is to these great events of our ante-national history, and to the many lesser ones correlated with them, that we should devote much study and attention if we would prepare our minds for a full and intelligent comprehension of our national life. The importance and

utility of such study cannot be over estimated nor too strongly emphasized. Not only will it furnish us with a large fund of information, alike useful and practical in every day life; but what is of far greater moment it will stimulate and exalt our patriotism. We cannot read the great story, more thrilling and entranc-



The Oldest House in Waynesburg.

It was erected by James Smith, who was appointed one of the five trustees of the first settlement of the town of Waynesburg in 1793. This house was occupied by Smith at that time and is considered more than a century old. It stands near the full gate at the west end of a square. It has some romantic history, being the home of some soldiers, who spent in Fayette and Greene counties in the early part of this century.

ing than any work of fiction, and not feel a profounder veneration for our country and a deeper love for the flag that symbolizes it. The need of the hour and of the age is patriotism and whatever tends to create or to increase it challenges our attention and admiration.

As a further preliminary to the study of our local history, which, hitherto, we have too much neglected, comes that of our grand old Keystone State—so called because six of the original thirteen states lie to the north and east of her and six to the south and west. The important position that she held among the colonies, prior to and during the struggle for Independence, she has since steadily maintained among the states. In all that goes to make a great Commonwealth; in the number of her men and the womanhood of her women; in virtue and intelligence; in wealth and power and population; in mineral and industrial resources, she ranks second to no state in the Union. The allegiance we owe her should never for a moment be forgotten. It is subservient only to the allegiance we owe our common country.

The first settlers of Pennsylvania were Hollanders, or Dutch, in 1623. They lo-



GOV. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Who signed the Act creating Greene county, February 17, 1793, and who commissioned the first officers of the county. He was a son of one of the first settlers under the constitution of 1793, being elected that year by 772 to 2,242 votes. Attorney at Law, Frederick. He was elected 1813 over R. A. Stahlmeier, Federalist, for Green to 1820, and again in 1796 over Stahlmeier by 30,000 to 10,000.

lish arms and English diplomacy won. The power of France, her last great rival, was forever broken and destroyed. In all her long history, no other than this England never achieved a prouder triumph, nor one that in its results was more far-reaching and important. It gave nearly the whole of North America to



The graves were God's first temples, Ere man
Instructed
To hew the shaft and lay the architect,
And span the roof above them—ere he framed
Ere lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems, In the darkling wood
Aid the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication."

The Mexicans to our country was probably George Morris. He was a native of New Jersey and had been in the army of the United States for eighteen years, being of an adventurous and enterprising disposition. He had been stationed at Fort Mifflin, and had been transferred to Virginia, where he established himself as a hunter and trapper. He was engaged in hunting and trapping when he was sent to the mountains of the State of Virginia. He was engaged in hunting and trapping when he was sent to the mountains of the State of Virginia. He was engaged in hunting and trapping when he was sent to the mountains of the State of Virginia.



In the beautiful valley of the Muddy creek I founded what I believe to be the oldest settlement within our borders.

The first of the settlements, on the river county side, were made about 1760, by De and William Tanguanin, sons of Absal who had settled two years earlier at Riel's Fort, now Brownsville. David had recently married a Miss Treble, and William, some previously, a Miss Craig. The former reared the latter twelve children. It was the of large families. David took up about thousand acres between the mouth of the and Clarksville, and William a large tract ther south along the river.

[illegible]A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The background is a plain, light color.

These hardly pioneers to settle their land. However much we may have improved them, it must be confessed they were wholly without merit. No methods devised for the same purpose, either in the use of expense or time, have proved any ways so satisfactory to litigants.

In the order of development, next after back improvements, came the building of the house. They were rude specimens of architecture.

cent and unimpaired strength of this country. Stung to frenzy by his wrongs he collected six or eight of his brethren and they were organized in a club to perpetrate still greater wrongs. In the south-western part of the county they murdered a man by the name of Sperry, his wife and five children. Two remaining children they carried into captivity. On Whitley creek they murdered a man by the name of Kerner; and on Grassy Creek killed and scalped another man by the name of Vay. Lying in ambush about one and one-quarter miles west of Waynesburg, on what was the Church farm, they met Captain McClure and Lieutenant Samuel Kinchel, on their march to the mouth of Wheeling creek to assist in the execution of a fort. They shot and killed the Captain, wounded the Lieutenant and made their escape. This affair has been designated "the battle of the Ten Mile." In the course of a few days, in the early part of June, they are supposed to have slaughtered no less than nineteen persons in this county. Many of the people were panic-stricken and fled beyond the Monongahela for safety. The more bold and courageous made instant preparation for defense.

It was perhaps two or three years prior to this time that Fort Scott and Vannatter had been built, in the northern part of the county, on Pumpkin Run. General Porter's army was likely being begun the year before. It was now enlarged and strengthened. Fort Jackson, located about one-half mile east of Vannatter, and just south of Blocktown, near the bank of the Ten Mile, was erected this same year. Byerson's Fort, on Wheeling creek, was erected in the latter. These four were the principal frontier forts located in this county. There were others out to their borders. They were stockade forts and a brief, imperfect description of one must suffice for all.

Fort Jackson, extended a number of long cables, arranged in the form of a star, radiating from the center. Between them extended palisades, twelve or fourteen feet high, and set three or four feet in the ground. Their tops were rounded.

Neither Indians nor pale-faces entered at their front doors or peered through their front windows. The only openings at that side were the left holes and the outlets. The cabin doors opened on the enclosed area, as were in some extent, access to which was gained through a single door, or entrance, at the rear of the sides. Each cabin was owned by some settler in the neighborhood, and the enclosed ground was for the common use.

For many years these forts were the hope, the refuge and the salvation of the people. They fled to them on alarm of Indians, by day and by night, on foot and on horseback, with their little ones in their arms. On some occasions, for weeks at a time, they became their hosts. The men and boys were armed by day to work on the farms and tend the stock and return in the evening to their friendly shelter. Around them, and in the rear of them, General Fort and Fort Jackson, cluster a myriad of decks of daring, of blood-curdling cruelty and heinous revenge. It would require hours to recount them. They were also birth-places and marriage halls. Within the precincts of Port Jackson, John Ingraham, father of Mrs. B. W. Denney, of Waynesburg, was born. Isaac White and Sally Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, plighted their faith within its palisades and were there made man and wife. It was to this fort that David Gray, afterwards a judge of this county, bore on horseback the dead body of his brother Matthew who had been killed by the Indians a mile to the west.

But time will not permit even a reference to the scores of murders, to the deaths of our heroines. Among the most terrible and infamous, that almost froze the blood and paralyzed the heart, were those of the wife of the Reverend John Corby, the tender lady, with her arms and several of their older children, in 1842, and of the true sisters on Wheeling creek, in 1841. For twenty years, from 1775 to 1840, was a victory of General Wayne over the Indians at Maumee, in 1794, Greene county was the bulk of the frontier. As the soldiers, the soldiers, from Indian depredations than any other county of the state. I have recently seen the old fort of Colonel Ford, at Port Jackson, a ruin consisting, among others, two belts lying by him, one of September 24th and the other of October 18th, 1794. The former directs the redeployment of troops at Port Jackson and the latter that troops go west to Wexley's, on Dunkard. In both cases they were to do service on the frontier of the county. They were doubtless the last orders issued in this county for self-defense.

It was during this same period that the Revolutionary war was again brought to a successful issue. The part borne by this county in that great struggle does not need to be stated. It is of my address. The military, the agricultural, the educational and the religious policy of the county and the history of the county, but and of her sons, very briefly.

We like to think of our early settlers and pioneers, not only as brave-hearted and daring, but also as patriots of the trust and stern

legislator and Recorder F. M. Silver. He was a successful teacher for several years but has mostly followed the occupation of agriculture. He has been filled thousands of acres of land and served one term as County Assessor, discharging his duties with credit to himself.

It is true, however, and it is true that in the year 1777, when clouds of thick darkness hung around the patriot cause, it was not the least of the county's glory that names shall not now be dragged from the oblivion to which they were doomed. It is enough to mention the fact. They were associated in secret, out-bound organization, and were about to join, at one time, in a general uprising on the frontier in behalf of the mother country. I was at this juncture, and in the face of this new danger, that our freedom-loving sons, with souls in fire, active, vigilant and determined, rose superior to the emergency and shut out honor and new honor in their names. Among their number were John Minor, George Morris, William Croft, John Corby, and many others. In 1774, on the breaking out of the Indian troubles, Morris had been appointed and commissioned a Captain, second in command of a company of volunteers. The highest honor he could confer on a private soldier. In that capacity he rendered most hardy and efficient service to the country. When the Indians began, and he learned that Danmore was the enemy of his struggling country, he tore his hair and beard and gave all his energy to freedom's cause.

The Reverend Corby, who was a Baptist preacher, and among the first resident preachers of the county, if not the first one on the west of love liberty as well as with love of God, bore his abominable from the pulpit at the head of George B. Thiel, that he was something more than a preacher. By Virginia appointment he was also a Justice of the Peace. It was in this latter capacity, I presume, that he commanded three horses, under arrest, to Winchester for trial. Those men, and the men who were with them, eventually received very slight and preserved the honor and good name of a region that has since become Greene county. They were pioneers and patriots and we owe them a debt of gratitude and reverence as never repay. All hail to their names!

It was in 1791 that congress, on the recommendation of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, passed an excise law imposing a tax upon every distilled domestic distillate. The purpose of the law was to raise money for the payment of the national debt. The tax was levied upon all spirits, whether or not they were used for medicinal purposes. The law was very unpopular in the western part of this state, where it was particularly so in the production of whiskey, and many of them, by act or sympathy, participated in the insurrection. This was the first and only instance, by any considerable number of her people, of the laws of the United States. It has been said that the insurrection was organized by Jefferson, now in this country, and that the famous "Tom the Tinker" was born there. But this is quite untrue and contradicts our own tradition. It was his latter capacity, I presume, that he commanded three horses, under arrest, to Winchester for trial. Those men, and the men who were with them, eventually received very slight and preserved the honor and good name of a region that has since become Greene county. They were pioneers and patriots and we owe them a debt of gratitude and reverence as never repay. All hail to their names!

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vered into whiskey, a load was the product of twenty-four barrels. This had led to the establishment of many small distilleries. It is estimated that every sixth farmer in this county owned a distillery and distilled the grain raised by himself and few neighbors. In this way they were making a little money and adding little by little to the comforts of their homes. When the government interposed to tax about the only article from which they could derive any revenue the spirit of rebellion was kindled within them. Many excited meetings were held in the insurrectionary district. Inflammatory speeches were made, reasonable resolutions adopted and every effort was made to force the excise officers were in danger and they could not discharge their duties. At a meeting of the standing committees of the insurrectionary district, held at the residence of men were present from Muddy Creek to punish Samuel Jackson as an enemy to what they called their cause. Jackson was a hated excise officer.

In the fall of 1794, Reverend John Corby, no doubt through the malice of his enemies, was reported to the authorities as a malignant and a savior of the rebellion. He was arrested and conveyed to jail, first at Washington, thence to Philadelphia, and finally to the Philadelphia Jail. He was detained until the following May when he was acquitted. In the meantime, however, the Philadelphia authorities, having the greatest reliance in his integrity, had given him a pass to go home and visit his family. It was not until President Washington was informed of the official district that the difficulties were suppressed, and the people renewed their allegiance to the government and also freed the bittered feelings.

Throughout the insurrection, the Revolution and the "whiskey insurrection," our population steadily increased. Every year brought new settlers and new wider openings in the forest. The people, although they were still poor, their business interests were becoming the more and more numerous as well as important. They began to settle the question of a new country. Especially those living along the southern border manifested great and growing interest in the project. They complained as much they had a right to do, of the great distance they were compelled to travel, over bad roads, to reach Washington, to attend court and to transact their other business as required their presence at the county seat. It was at this time that Colonel John Minor, who, perhaps, more than any other man is entitled to be called the Father of Greene County, was chosen one of Washington county's representatives in the legislature.

He began to speak in favor of a new county and took steps looking to its creation. For two terms his plans were unavailing. On running for a third term, he was defeated. The next year, however, 1796, he ran again and was elected. During the following winter he removed his labors and had the satisfaction of seeing them crowned with success. Greene was added to the list of counties.

By the organic act, section five, five trustees—David Gray, Stephen Gage, Isaac Jenkinson, William Croft and John Corby—were appointed to purchase any quantity, or quantities, of land, not exceeding five hundred acres, within five



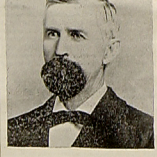
COMMISSIONER'S CLERK FRANK RINKHART.

Mr. Rinkhart was born in Franklin Township, and is a native of this county. He received a good education by his own efforts and taught a number of terms, being well qualified for the clerical position which he fills.

Blocktown resided in Washington county the former who was a surveyor, at Fredericktown, and the latter who was an innkeeper, at Washington. The other three were farmers and residents of this county. Gray lived on what is now known as the McMillan farm, a short distance from the mouth of Grapewine. Croft on Dunkard creek, and Corby in the old stone house, still standing, on the western outskirts of Waynesburg, which he had built probably as early as 1846. They were men noted for high character, for probity and honor and for their good business sense. Gray and Corby fought a noble fight for the peace for Hamilton's township in 1792. After the creation of the new county he was made one of its associate judges. He died in his own home, both as a private citizen and a public official, a saint and a man, respect highly honorable, noted for his integrity, for his high character, for his strength and remarkable skill in the use of the rifle. He had been a fearless Indian scout and captain of a company of volunteers. His conduct rendered credit for some time at the Battle of Fort and kept active and vigilant guard over the frontier. In a campaign against the Indians he was killed, and his name, under the leadership of General Wayne, rendered heroic service, and acquitted themselves with high honor. Subsequently the name of the county, as well as the state as to the nation, was recognized in the annals of the grandest by both. The last public duties performed by Captain Corby were likely those of Wood Leaver, a trying and responsible position to which, as the records of the county show, he was appointed not long after its organization.

The location of the county seat became at once a matter of contest. A great many people in the eastern part of the county, regardless of the directions of the organic act, that it must be located within five miles of the center of the county, advocated the placing of it on the Monongahela River. The two sites, however, over which the contention grew warmest, were those of the ancient village of Clinton and the one on which it was finally settled. The trustees, after carefully considering the claims and merits of both, chose the latter, and purchased of Thomas Smith, the owner of the land, one hundred acres, of which they sold to the county, part as a larger town called "Blocktown." The records of our recorder's office show that it was quite common for the early pioneers to locate in this county, to give their towns some distinguishing name. Among them are said "Brown's Springs," "Buckeye Town," "Jones' Nest," "Up the River," "Hickory Point," "Pioneer Point" and "Sharp's Delight." For the town, bounded only fifty-eight and one-half acres of "Blocktown" the trustees paid to the owner, Thomas Smith, \$24,000, in a public square, several streets of various sizes, and the necessary streets and alleys. There were three places, or sections, however, that were not included, either into lots or out lots. These three, on the original plan of the town, they simply marked, and the lots were called "A," "B" and "C," and stretching in front of the Village and Union School buildings and grounds, now known as "The Waynesburg Park." It has been, for several years under the name of a charitable company, and the people of the town, by their voluntary efforts, have already done much to improve the place, and it is not unlikely that it will become a joy forever.

The trustees, who have been their motive in the improvement of the town, are now the most grateful. I have no doubt they will ever be proud of their town. They advertised in the paper that on Thursday, November 18th, 1794, at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon, they would continue from day to day, till the whole is



COUNTY TREASURER REED E. W. JOHN.

County Treasurer Reed E. W. John was born in Washington Township, Ind. His ancestors were pioneers of Greene county and his father, John, held for integrity. Mr. John has served in the army and navy and has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

He was born in the county, and to survey and lay out some lots into town and out lots, proper they were authorized to do. The trustees, first having given notice in the public newspapers of the time of Washington and "Pioneer." The proceeds of such sales, with money to be levied and collected for that purpose, they were directed to apply to the land on most of the land purchased and to the building and erection of a court house and a prison. Two of the trustees, Jenkinson and

Greene Academy.

BY SARAH A. DIEM.

IN 1810, THROUGH THE influence of Hugh Barclay of Cumberland township, who represented Greene county in the Legislature, a charter was granted to what was then known as the Greene County Academy, which was built upon the winding stream called Muddy Creek, where not many years before lurked the savage foe whose presence carried dismay to the hearts of the hardy pioneers who had made for themselves homes amid the wild woods of this locality. An appropriation of \$2000 was made which was increased by subscriptions by the citi-



The Old Greene Academy.

zens of the community. An Episcopal church was the first building used for school purposes, which still stands, to which an addition was afterward built. The board of trustees who first served consisted of following persons: Charles Swan, Hugh Barclay, George Evans, James Flennikin, Robert Lewis and Robert Wichell. From that time until 1850, this was the educational center of Greene county. As the course laid down was equal to what was afforded in many of the best institutions of Western Pennsylvania, the streets of Carmichaels were thronged with students coming from adjoining counties and distant states to receive the education which fitted them for usefulness in after years. A. E. Carson coming from the state of Mississippi was one of the number who after taking the course of instruction served as a teacher, for a time, and then for many years was a citizen of the town. He now at an advanced age is a resident of Centerville, Iowa. Thus we find that Greene Academy had a record of which any institution might be proud, for sons and daughters are found in every station of

life discharging their duty with honesty to God and faithfulness to their fellowman. On "Zion's walls," at the bar, on the bench, in legislative halls, occupying the professor's chair, around the fireside and in the school room, caring for other hearts and moulding other lives. As we turn to the list who entered the ministry during those years we see the names of D. A. Murdock, James Dunlap, J. S. McCollum, J. C. Wagamon, E. K. Squier, John Cleaver, A. B. Brice, John Cary, David Darr, P. Axtell, A. J. Baird, J. S. Gibson, J. P. Baird, E. F. Baird, E. Bailey, L. Axtell and A. B. Miller, some of whom are still in active service, many however have passed on to the other side; while others with the weight of years resting upon them are hopefully and trustfully waiting beside the "silvery stream" listening for the

"Call of the Master's voice,
And the dip of his golden hair."

Later on we see the names of I. N. Biddle and H. G. Anderson, who in early life were stricken down in the midst of their usefulness, also J. C. Moniger, now of Petersburg, Ill., W. S. Wood, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., H. A. Barclay, of Denver, Col., J. L. Wyly, of Granville, Ohio, J. C. McClintock, Sioux City, Iowa, who for twenty-five years was the faithful and beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Burlington, Iowa; W. R. Boggs, an earnest and consecrated minister of the Presbyterian church who for more than a score of years has been sleeping in a lonely grave made by "stranger hands," on a bluff overlooking the beautiful valley of the Arkansas, his earthly work ending while undergoing the hardships and privations incident to the life of a home missionary.

Let us now go back to the days when a dark cloud hung over our country's horizon, when women's cheeks were blanched and men's hearts beat with quickening throb as low voiced and in groups they discussed the events which each day brought. Then it was that many scattered over our land whose voices had resounded in declamatory tones through the halls of the old Academy; they sprang to the rescue of our government and marched away in the dark shadows of war. Some, alas! to return

no more. We now recall the boyish form of the gallant McCullough, our classmate, who for stern valor and youthful bravery had been promoted to the rank of colonel; he fell a martyr to the cause of Liberty, in '64; of Davidson, the sprightly youth, whose love for fun often led to the neglect of books, who at the age of 23 laid down his young life in a just and noble cause; of Inghram, talented and genial, loved by every one, who as a common soldier marched away with the "Rangers" in '61, whose place was never vacant until stricken down on the gory heights of Fredericksburg, and others on whose hearts the fires of patriotism just as brightly burned, whose names we are forced to omit for the want of space. It was during those never to be forgotten years that the legislature of our state passed a law authorizing the conveyance of all Academy properties which had received state appropriations to the common school districts within whose bounds they were situated. Then Greene Academy with its endowment fund, apparatus and all that pertained to the institution, passed into the hands of the school board of Carmichaels, a graded public school and high school taking its place, and although no longer an academy the work commenced so long before did not end with the transfer. Since those days there have been teachers just as earnest and faithful, and pupils if not so many in numbers, as talented and studious as in the "palmy days" of the old Academy. It would be gratifying could we give the names of all who have served as instructors from the beginning until the day when the last recitation was heard in the old building but that seems to be impossible as many of the old records are lost. We have heard of an Ely, a Wakefield and a Whipple previous to the time of Professor Loughran under whose supervision the school greatly flourished. His assistants were A. E. Carson, A. J. Baird, James McFarland, D. A. Murdock, E. F. Baird and others whose names we have failed to obtain. Mr. Loughran now at the age of 88 is pastor of a church in White Lake, South Dakota, and although nearly half a century has elapsed since he

severed his connection with the institution here to take charge of Waynesburg College, he still cherishes in his heart sweet memories of old Carmichaels, its people and its Academy, where more than a dozen years were pleasantly passed. His successor was G. W. Miller, of Washington, Pa., who by his gentlemanly bearing and winning manners made for himself many friends both among the students and citizens of our town. After a few years he resigned to enter the legal profession. His assistants were Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Cornelia Harvey and Albert L. Long. The latter succeeded him as Principal, and while here brought to our town a fair young bride, of eighteen summers whom he had learned to love during his college days but who in a few weeks was torn from his embrace and laid to rest in the New Providence cemetery far from home and kindred. Shortly after this sad event he left our shores to labor among the Bulgarians and teach them how to throw off the shackles of priest-craft and superstition. He now stands at the head of Robert College, an institution founded by Christopher Robert, of New York City, which stands upon the Bosphorus, a few miles below Constantinople, where during some years fifteen nationalities are represented in the students who come there to receive instruction. Professor Long while here was assisted by B. F. Martin, a noble christian man for many years the acknowledged leader of the bar at Grafton, W. Va., and although upon the political arena, having served his district, the 2nd, in congress for several successive terms, passed away a little more than a year ago, without a stain upon his character, mourned by thousands of West Virginians. Miss Mary A. Gregg, of Washington, Pa., for a number of years had charge of the female department and is still held in loving remembrance by all her pupils. At that time the musical department was under the direction of Miss Mollie Smith, afterward the wife of O. S. Long of Charleston, W. Va., who for the last fifteen years has been clerk of the Supreme court of Appeals and who long has mourned the absence of the bright sunny

face that only for a little while gladdened his home. We now pass briefly over the names of Rev. Joseph Horner, now of the Methodist book concern, of Pittsburg, Pa., Miss M. E. McClintock and Miss Melvina Jamison, then instructors in music. Over the grave of the latter the wind has been singing a soft requiem for many long years: Prof. "Jeff" Martin, Miss S. D. Russell, A. L. Ross, Rev. G. W. Baker, M. E. Garrison, W. G. Scott, Miss Lou Hagar, Miss Sarah Fulton, J. N. Crago, W. F. Orr and wife, F. H. Crago, B. B. Lakin, Miss Annie Williams, Miss Jennie Wiley, a lovely christian woman who for nineteen years had charge of the Primary department; A. J. Waychoff, W. M. Nickeson, T. J. Crago, Mrs. Jennie Grooms Barnett and Miss Mary Pennington, the latter in connection with Professors Nickeson and Crago hearing the last recitation in the old building when they passed into the new, in midwinter 1893. Greene Academy today stands as a waymark, a monument of the past, but its hallowed memories will still live and while the new building is a more beautiful and imposing structure, may never have the reputation of the old, we trust that a still broader culture of both head and heart may go forth from it. That those who pass out from its walls may prove to be men and women just as useful in their day and generation as those who were learners in the old.

Carmichaels, Pa.

"Auld Lang Syne."

BY F. H. CRAIG.

IN ATTEMPTING TO write an article for the "souvenir number of the REPUBLICAN," I hardly know where to begin, what direction to let my thoughts take and where to stop them. I can hardly realize that I, still living in the old county Greene, would be considered among the old people; but so it would be, for July 7th, 1836, the day of my birth, dates back farther than the great majority of those who read your worthy paper can remember. So I attempt some reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne," my mind goes back to the little log cabin—still standing in Carmichaels—in which they tell me I was



First Grist Mill Built in Greene County.

The above is a picture of the flouring mill erected by John Minor, Esq., near Mapletown, Pa. This was the first mill built in what is now Greene county, and is said to have been the first one erected in the county, west of the Monongahela river. The date of its erection was about 1775. The building is of stone and some years ago was partially weather-boarded and had steam power attached. The gable end of the building shows the original stone up to the top of the square. The building is now standing, our picture being a recent one.

Mr. Minor was one of the first settlers of the county and was a distinguished citizen. He served several terms in the legislature and was the father of the bill creating Greene county. He presented a bill for this purpose as early as 1791, which met with defeat, and at the next term of the legislature he presented another, which passed but was vetoed by the governor. In his next majority he failed to be elected, but being victorious in the year 1796, he succeeded in the following February in having the measure become a law. He was appointed one of the first Associate Judges of Greene county, in 1796. He was the father of the late L. L. Minor, Esq., deceased of Waynesburg, and has many descendants in this county.

born. My first recollections are of the old homestead on the farm a mile and a half north of Carmichaels. I am with the dear old father and mother again, who lived until but a few years ago, sinking to rest at a good old age. Then the old brick school house on the Barnes farm, where a timid boy I first "went unwillingly to school," my first teacher being Miss Mary Ann Shinn of sainted memory, afterwards Mrs. Joel Wood. The memories that cling around that old school house are very dear to me. Other teachers who taught me there are Sarah A. Shaw, Ebenezer, Alexander and Thomas Meredith, and there in a little more than ten years after I entered as a school boy, I began my career as teacher, which has been my vocation from that day until now, except the three years I served in Uncle Sam's school as a soldier for the union.

Then old Greene Academy, where I first entered as a pupil, when just entering my teens! How the form of Professor Langhram appears before now as I write. How I used to tremble for fear I would "get those ears boxed," which he knew how to do to perfection. A circumstance concerning him comes to my mind as I write. The class in Natural Philosophy was reciting and the Professor was explaining the principle of Page's rotary electrical machine when he made use of the following: "I believe young

gentlemen the time will come when electricity will be the motor power of the world. I am not five to see with the dear old father and mother again, who lived until but a few years ago, sinking to rest at a good old age. Then the old brick school house on the Barnes farm, where a timid boy I first "went unwillingly to school," my first teacher being Miss Mary Ann Shinn of sainted memory, afterwards Mrs. Joel Wood. The memories that cling around that old school house are very dear to me. Other teachers who taught me there are Sarah A. Shaw, Ebenezer, Alexander and Thomas Meredith, and there in a little more than ten years after I entered as a school boy, I began my career as teacher, which has been my vocation from that day until now, except the three years I served in Uncle Sam's school as a soldier for the union.

Then the forms of those who were men and women when I, a boy, knew Greene county as my home! S. B. Swan, Alfred Gregg, I. T. Biddle, Jonah Wood, James Bell, Arch Kerr, John Wiley, and many others I might mention, but few of them living, but dear to memory still, and will continue to be dear while life lasts. I love the State of my adoption; I love the West Virginia hills, and I expect to breathe the pure air of its mountains while life lasts, but the county of my birth is all the dearer to me for the love I bear to my adopted State.

And I expect if permitted to come to the Centennial to spend two happiest days of my life. It causes me to feel better even to think of it, and if this be true, what will the reality be. We have too few such reunions as this will be to those who have friends in the "Auld Lang Syne," and have not seen each other for many, many years. Now, Mr. Editor, were I asked to tell you why my mind took this turn I could not tell you. I could not help it and I only wish I could put into words what I feel, as I write. This may not be what you wish as a Centennial article, but it will no doubt be so different from others that it may give variety to the mammoth edition of your paper. That this may be so, and that the Centennial celebration may be all that the most sanguine could wish and that the next one may be still a greater success, I say "au revoir,"

Wheeling, W. Va.



N. W. CARTER.

Princed Director, Waynesburg, Pa., was born at Eastville, La Salle county, Ill., May 10, 1834. He is the only son of the late Rev. A. B. Carter, of Clinton Springs, N. Y., and brother of Mrs. M. C. Parkman, a teacher in Waynesburg College in the sixties. While a student at this college, Mr. Carter was a room mate with J. P. Applegate, D. D. and M. L. Tucker, D. D., now a Missionary in Japan.

Some twenty years ago, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the State, and continues its Treasurer of the C. P. Church, of which he is a member, and an earnest Sunday School worker.

He carries the name of a hazy-eyed woman and no honorable disclaimer from her, as mentioned of the late war. As a Federal officer, he has no superior in this part of the state, his work extending from the border of West Virginia, on the north, into Washington county, on the north. Having made the science of Eastling and Maryland Law a study, he handles the most difficult cases with ease, and to the entire satisfaction of his patrons, and there has never a case followed, where death was the result of an infectious or contagious disease, where he has had charge.

His methods and bearing are such that he is called with perfect confidence in the homes of the afflicted, as well as the hospital, and is invariably his own successor, leaving his reputation and patients are rapidly growing.

He is the son of A. J. Carter, of Pittsburg, Pa., who graduated from the U. S. school of Medicine in 1854, and in 1855, 1856, is practicing his profession in the U. S. Army, in North Carolina, and in 1857, he was in the U. S. Army, in the very last line of Pickett's and Meade's. He is always kept in touch with his old friends, and of course in accordance with all.

Waynesburg.

BY MISS NEONETTA LAMB.

NESTLED SNUGLY between the hills overlooking a rich and beautiful valley in the southwestern part of the old Keystone state, lies the peaceful college town of Waynesburg, or Eden, as it was originally called. And such are the attractions of this place that it might, with the greatest dignity, have retained its first name.

The location of Waynesburg in the central part of Greene county was, a little more than a hundred years ago, the scene of the most terrible Indian barbarities. This county, then, was a vast wilderness, through whose tangled forests roamed savage red men, and almost every species of wild ani-



Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Gen. Anthony Wayne was born in Chester County, Pa., of which Greene once formed a part, January 1, 1745. In youth he devoted much of his time to mathematical studies and became a surveyor. At the age of twenty, with his reputation for energy and meritorious conduct, he was sent to Nova Scotia to organize a grant of land obtained from the crown and to fulfill his task as well, that he was appointed superintendent of the settlement. He was 35 years of age at the opening of the Revolution and his services in the fighting of the colonies is familiar to every student of history. The name "Mad Anthony" was given to him by a witless fellow in Galois, who greatly feared his commander, and was frequently heard muttering, "Mad Anthony, Mad Anthony." It was well called, because of the fierceness with which he lost a charge that the troops valiantly fought. Wayne a second great military service, for which he was posthumously awarded the residence of the portion of country which is now Greene county, was his successful expedition against the Indians in 1794, two previous expeditions under other leaders having failed. Upon his return, Wayne was given great orations and hailed as the savior of his country. Gen. Wayne died at Jefferson, Pa., then called Presque Isle, Jan. 15, 1796, the year our country was born, and it was not a fitting honor that our country seat should be named for him. At his death, Gen. Wayne held the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

imals. Many thrilling stories are related of the unhappy experiences of some of our earliest settlers with this fierce race of people. Entire families were murdered in cold blood. It is estimated that 100 citizens in Greene county alone became the victims of this bloody warfare, which continued for nearly twenty years. In 1794, through the daring courage of General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, all Indian hostilities



Kodak picture taken by Tom S. Knox.

Scene on Ten Mile Creek, at Waynesburg.

east of the Ohio were put to an end, and our fathers lived in peace and contentment.

In 1796, the same year in which Greene became a separate county, having previously formed a part of Washington, a commission consisting of David Gray, Stephen Gapen, William Meekirk, Isaac Jenkinson, and James Seals were appointed and authorized to buy a tract of land, not exceeding 500 acres, near the centre of the county, where a court house, prison, and other county buildings were to be erected. Accordingly, 1584 acres of land were purchased of James Slater for \$2,376. The ground was laid out in building lots, and the new Waynesburg, so named in honor of Gen. Wayne, more familiarly known as "Mad Anthony," became the county seat of little Greene. Jan. 20, 1816, she was incorporated as a borough.

As before mentioned, the town is beautifully situated in a fertile basin lying be-

tween two lofty hills, at the base of one along which flows over its winding bed the clear, sparkling waters of South Ten Mile, and on the summit of the other is constructed a reservoir, which receives the water supply for our small city. Standing on one of these hill-tops, one may feast his eyes on a scene of varied beauty. Below him lies the town in all her rural loveliness, the beautiful green trees and the verdure of the surrounding country lending a charm and elegance to this graceful picture. To the east and west stretch vast meadow lands, through which the peaceful Ten Mile pursues its quiet way. Here and there in the distance may be seen pleasant looking farm houses, forests unrivalled in rich coloring and grandeur adorn our hill-sides, and attractive country drives lead out in all directions. Returning to the view now before us, we see Gen. Greene standing in state on the topmost pinna-



Kodak picture taken by Tom S. Knox.

The Old Hook Mill, Waynesburg.

Built by Jesse Hook, deceased, about 50 years ago.

cle of the court house, from which point he seems to be taking a survey of the land which bears his name; the different church spires pointing their slender fingers towards the heavens above, and, nearer us, the college and public school buildings, standing side by side, and occupying such a commanding position that they remind one of faithful sentinels keeping watch on the town below.

It is not strange that the admirable situation, the natural advantages, and the healthful climate should have made this section an El Dorado for early emigrants, so that in a few years the population rapidly increased until Waynesburg became quite a prosperous little town. But when, in 1818, the great National Pike was built, passing through Washington and Fayette counties, and later the B. & O. railroad, whose route is south of us, the currents of trade were diverted from these parts to those locations along the line of improvement, and thus our business activity began to wane. Though this was a severe loss, yet other improvements were soon made, educational facilities increased, churches were erected, and the integrity and thrift of her inhabitants, together with their culture and fine social qualities, have made Waynesburg a most desirable home for nearly 3,000 people. Here among her citizens are found congeniality, hospitality, and generosity. Mother Nature has treated us with the utmost kindness and beneficence, she has supplied us with rich veins of coal and gas and an abundance of water. Few towns of her size can boast of the luxuries and natural advantages with which Waynesburg has been blessed. Electricity and gas are the principal modes of lighting and heating. A narrow gauge railroad, which winds its way here and there through the Greene county hills making many graceful curves as it carries the traveler through a country of exceeding beauty and richness, brings us into communication with the other parts of the world, and thus varies the otherwise monotony of everyday life.

The religious influence here exerted is such that the morality and general con-

duct of the place has been raised to a very high standard. The majority of our people are church attendants, who wisely and liberally give of their means to promote spiritual good and interest. In one respect, Waynesburg takes the lead among her neighboring cities, she may well boast of the strong temperance feeling which prevails throughout her precincts. License has been prohibited, for the past seventeen years, through the stirring efforts of some of our efficient temperance workers, so that no glaring saloons stand with open doors to



DISTRICT ATTORNEY H. J. ROSS.

H. J. Ross, Esq., is a native of Washington Territory, Oregon county. He attended college and graduated with the degree of A. B., afterward becoming an instructor in Monmouth College, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in '84, and in '90 was elected District Attorney, which office he has filled for two terms. In that time being engaged in several important criminal cases. He retires from office in January.

entice our youth and with tempting drinks to lead them on the way to ruin.

Waynesburg College, a noteworthy institution, was established in 1851, and since then has made rapid progress in the educational world. Year after year, she sends out from her scholarly walls men and women who are fully equipped to engage in the severe conflicts of life's great battle-field. Many of those who have won honor and distinction in the world of letters were once students of Waynesburg College. This imposing structure is one of the ornaments of the town and an object of pride to her citizens. By her side stands the old college building, which is to be converted into a dormitory for the convenience of students. The attractiveness of the new building, with its beautiful terraced campus, renders it a delightful by the overhanging branches of stately old shade trees, is greatly enhanced by the charms of College Park, which lies just opposite. Our worthy President, Dr. Miller, has devoted



Hon. R. L. Crawford, President Judge.

Hon. R. L. Crawford, President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of Greene county, was born in Waynesburg, May 5, 1841. He is a son of David Crawford, Esq., deceased, for many years publisher of the Farmers & Traders National bank and a prominent lawyer. Judge Crawford graduated at Waynesburg college in 1863, and studied law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1864. In November, 1895, he was elected President Judge, upon the Democratic ticket, and he, we believe, the youngest member of the judiciary in the state. He is possessed of ability and excellent social qualities, and discharges his duties with a spirit of fairness. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Waynesburg college for several years, is a leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and active in Sunday school work.

unremitting time and energy to the interests of the college, and to him she owes much of her success and prosperity. We trust that the future may deal kindly with her and bestow upon her the rich rewards of which she is so deserving. Just near is the public-school building, where 500 boys and girls, each year, are tutored and trained under the able professorship of G. F. Martin, assisted by a corps of excellent lady teachers.

In the north-central part of the town, occupying a tract of rolling land, which lies south of the school building, is another noticeable feature of our landscape, our parks, whose natural scenery, enriched by bright flowers,

trees, and shrubs, has made them a favorite resort for both old and young. How wise and thoughtful of our fathers (thus to reserve this piece of pasture land, which has, by the energy and liberality of our townsmen, been converted into such handsome pleasure grounds! College Park is of surpassing loveliness. Wide graveled walks, along which are found inviting rustic seats, radiate in all directions from a charming fountain, which stands in the center of the park. Here, from morning till night, the water plays in its stone basin, furnishing amusement for gay crowds of the little ones, who scamper and frolic as they feed the gold fish happily living with-

in their watery home. The showy coloring of the flowers, rich green foliage of wide-spreading shade trees, and the transparent and serene waters of a small lake give a peculiar elegance and beauty that is irresistible.

Waynesburg, too, has excellent business qualities. Numerous stores of all kinds line either side of High street, and indeed, many of them would well grace our larger cities. Two national banks, commodious hotels and various mills are evidence that our town is by no means a dull one. Law, medicine, and the ministry are well represented. Four papers, reporting the general news of the day, are published weekly, and telephone wires, with their lightning rapidity, bring into instant communication the different parts of the town and county.

Our citizens are not unappreciative of the goodness and kindness of One who has so richly blessed us. Entertaining, generous, and loyal, they have given of their time and means to advance education, to promote public interest, to maintain a high state of morality, and in general, to make Waynesburg what she is, the home of so many happy, cultured, and intellectual families.



COUNTY ATTORNEY W. H. BARB.

W. H. Barb, Esq., county attorney, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1840, but his parents became residents of Greene in 1860. He attended Waynesburg College, and began teaching at the age of 18. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in 1868 was elected District Attorney in 1884 and filled the office since. For the past three years he has been the attorney for the county. In addition to his regular practice, he has law partner in Joseph Patton, Esq.

Greene County Centennial.

Continued from 8th page.

sold." No doubt as to it, if any of them were sold at the advertised time, and they seem to have brought prices ranging anywhere from \$5 to \$120, per lot.

In the burning of the new county-seat our people again exhibited their patriotic sentiments. They called J. Waynesburg, in honor of one of Washington's bravest, boldest, most daring and successful Generals—the Sheridan of the revolution, "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Through all coming generations it shall perpetuate and keep green his memory.

At the time of its erection the county was composed of five townships—Cumberland, Franklin, Greene, Morgan and Richhill, and



The Present Court House.

Centennial Ode.

BY REV. H. T. STEPHENS.

1. Hail! all hail! Preserver of our nation!
The grateful praise of loving hearts ascends
now to thee:
Hail! all hail! Thou Lord of all creation!
Writ full with thy beneficence is all our history.
'Tis thine almighty power hath brought us to
this hour.
Our fathers camped in vale, on hill;
Strove in their day to know thy will;
God smiled on them—thy glory worshiped God;
At dawn and fire-light sought his word;
Went forth to battle, to watch, to wait,
And laid foundations for a state.
2. Hail! all hail! Thou everlasting Father!
We worship thee, and see thy grace in field and
wood and dale:
Hail! all hail! The joyful hosts now gather
To magnify The glory whose rich mercies never
fail.
Glad freedom to the slave, the Lord of Sabbath
gave:
Sent visions to the searching eye,
Of soldier testing 'neath the sky;
And him whose life laid heavily down,
Thou calledst him to wear a crown;
And, making cruel war to cease,
Brought in the reign of white-winged peace.
3. Hail! all hail! Exalted King of glory!
Our Father's faith in worthy sons is truly living
still.
Hail! all hail! Thou light of ancient story!
Aids with us, when in our homes, 'thry coming
good or ill.
In time of peace, in war, thy glory shines afar;
Sethel'd pool and silvery stream,
Alike with beauty, faith and grace,
And mighty forests, 'fire with song,
As starry, peace-time loveliness and song,
While none yet knew what Creation fills.
Thou wooedst, sunlit, grassy old hills.
4. Hail! all hail! Thou Lord of Life Eternal!
While rise our hallelujahs, Father, loam a list-
ening ear!
Hail! all hail! Thou source of joy supreme!
The heart-felt praise and prayer of thy depend-
ent children burst!
Our land, our homes defend, thy gracious bless-
ings send!
As in the past, O ever still,
Deed in our midst, our needs faith
inspire, establish, strengthen, save;
Help us to give as Jesus gave;
And praise shall ever rise to thee,
Both now and in eternity.

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Reminiscences of Waynesburg.

BY J. JACKSON PURMAN, ESQ.

"Shouldst thou acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Shouldst thou acquaintance be forgot,
And days of long since?"

—BURTON.

MY RECOLLECTIONS of Waynesburg and Greene county carry me back nearly a half century. Over 43 years ago I entered the printing office of the *Waynesburg Eagle* as an apprentice. I was then so small that I had to stand on a box to be tall enough to "set type" at an ordinary "case." This paper was the successor of the *Greene County Whig*, edited by Simon Siegfried, Sr., and was published by Joseph Cooke. The "hands" then in the office were Joseph Coleman and David Johnson, "journeyman printers," as they were then called, and V. B. Adams and G. A. B. Cooke, apprentices. The paper was smaller than the *Republican*, the 28 columns being both narrower and shorter, and was printed in long primer and brevier type.

After the campaign of 1856, the *Eagle* was merged into the *Waynesburg Republican* with Clokey & McFarland, Bartleson & Son, L. K. Evans, James E. Sayers, Ab. Watkins, James Miller, George S. Jeffries and W. G. W. Day as successive editors. The *Waynesburg Messenger* was then published by W. T. H. Pauley and J. S. Jennings, followed by Hays & Jennings, Jennings & Ritchie, and Pauley & Sons. About 1855, the *Cumberland Presbyterian* was moved from Brownsville, here, with Rev. William Campbell as editor, was published at the *Messenger* office for years, and is now published at Nashville, Tenn. The *Independent*, a quite a young journal, having been started in 1872 with Z. C. Ragan and J. W. Axtell as editors. The *Dem-*

ocrat, still more youthful, was started soon after, the year of its birth being now forgotten. These papers all of which were once printed on the Hoe or Washington hand presses are now run off from power and steam presses. So much for the newspapers of our county for the last half century.

Not one of the physicians and divines now following their professions were so engaged when I first knew Waynesburg. Dr. B. M. Blachly was then just commencing his profession with his father, and he has now been dead several years. Dr. A. G. Cross was then a resident of our town, but had not entered the profession. Drs. Ingham and Blachly, the elder, J. H. Guhier and Wm. Creigh and Revs. Coling of the Baptist and Jeffries of the Presbyterian church, Dr. Crawford, R. H. Phelan

that day, have passed away. Rev. Loughran, who was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, is still living at the age of 88. Miss Maria Harvey was then the only druggist in town.

Our now weather-beaten court house was then brand new, and one of the finest in Western Pennsylvania. It had succeeded the little cramped-up wooden building of former days, which was the successor of the old log court house and jail, located on the south side of Greene street, east of Morgan, yet standing. As members of the Greene county bar there were R. W. Downey, Lewis Roberts, John Phelan, J. H. Wells, C. A. Black, E. M. Sayers and L. L. Minor, older members, and J. A. J. Buchanan, G. L. Wyly, Lewis Rowe, W. H. Babbitt, A. A. Purman, R. A. McConnell, D. Crawford, R. H. Phelan

Jesse L. Ross & Co., Druggists.

One of the finest and most complete pharmacies in the state is that of Jesse L. Ross & Co., 115 Main street, Waynesburg. This business house is so well known that a need of introduction is hardly necessary. The master of the firm, Jesse L. Ross, is the oldest son of Dr. T. W. Ross, a well known and successful practicing physician of Waynesburg for many years. The other member of the firm is Mr. J. S. Perry, who belongs to a well known family and is extensively engaged in the vicinity of West Union, Pa. Both men are well known and have a large clientele which makes friends and holds customers, they have met with unusual success. The former with thirteen years of experience and the latter with more than ten, show application to business and a thorough

Waynesburg's Leading Grocery House.

"Harvey Cold's" is a familiar name in every household within miles of Waynesburg. Everybody knows the name and nearly everybody knows the man. For twenty one years Harvey Cold has been supplying Greene county people with groceries, groceries, etc., and selling thousands of dollars' worth of produce from the farmers.

From a far smaller establishment his place of business has grown to be one of the largest, best arranged and finest grocery stores in this part of the state. You can get everything in the grocery line of his kind and it is always the freshest and best. No state goods carried from year to year in mind on the shelves.

The Centennial is the biggest event in the history of our county and



study of pharmacy and compounding prescriptions have made them not only the leading but the very best qualified druggists. Their patronage has constantly grown from year to year, and their stock is one of the largest carried by any retail druggist in this part of the state.

All kinds of patents, oils, varnishes, glass, etc., are kept in large quantities, as are also drugs and all the leading retail medicines, so they do quite a large wholesale business. Special attention is given to the prescription department.

hundreds of people will be here to enjoy it. After you have seen the things of interest which belonged to our grand-fathers and grand-uncles, we advise you to call at this store, with all your friends and friends, and see the beautiful new things. They have the prettiest, dinner, tea and ladies sets ever brought to Waynesburg. You will not be asked to buy. Everybody welcome to their store.

Gordon served to the end of his term of office, three years. Under that law the school directors fixed the salary of the county superintendent, and he received the meager sum of \$162, per year. There were 157 school houses, 70 of which were unfit for use. Like all new laws, this one met with opposition from many of the taxpayers. In some of the townships the directors were disposed to collect a heavy tax for building purposes, but nothing to employ teachers with. In certain townships no effort was made toward keeping open the schools for several years after the law went into effect. Directors were accused of building school houses in their own neighborhoods, and neglecting others. The law provided that the townships would receive the state appropriation as soon as the tax duplicate should be made out and placed into the collector's hands. By a mutual understanding the directors in some of the townships did not compel the payment of school tax, receiving and expending only the state appropriation. As a result of this, suit was brought against the directors of one of the townships.

Mr. Gordon early discovered the need of an increased state appropriation. Much of the western part of Greene county had, until that time, been owned in large tracts by Stokely, Newbold, Leeper and others and this land had just been sold and opened for settlement. The land was cheap, much of it uncleared, and the owners, though honest and willing, were unable to pay heavy taxes.

As late as 1893, there was an exciting meeting held at Windy Gap, Alleppo township, for the purpose of discussing whether the board should keep open the schools or not. Mr. Gordon states that Peter Ullom, Sr., a school director, who seemed to grasp the need of education, arose and made some very forcible remarks. Among other things, he said: "Gentlemen, we must either levy a tax and keep the schools open, or go to murdering the children." It had good effect and the decision was for schools.

In 1857, A. J. McGlumphy was elected Superintendent and organized the first County Institute. At the end of two years he resigned and Prof. G. W. Baker was

appointed to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Gordon was again elected in 1860, and made another advance in school progress by arranging for a normal school during the summer vacation at Greene Academy. On Nov. 1, 1861, he resigned his office to join the Union army, enlisting in Company G, 85th Pa. Volunteers, and was chosen first lieutenant. Later he was commissioned captain by Gov. Curtin. Dr. A. B. Miller was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of Superintendent.

Mr. Gordon is now living at Reese's Station, two miles from Waynesburg. The picture shown was taken during his first term of office. As one of the pioneers in public school work he deserves great credit for his untiring and successful efforts.

or there were two children Annie (Grimes) Roach and Henry, both dead.

Twice, recently, a representative of the REPUBLICAN has visited Mrs. Strawn and held conversations with her. On both occasions pictures were taken of her, and the one shown here represents her in a very natural position, as she sits all day long in her rocker. We found her to be a sweet-voiced old lady, with kindly face and possessing bright mental faculties. For eleven years she has been totally blind, by reason of cataracts, and her hearing is greatly impaired. Otherwise she enjoys perfect health, being blessed with a good appetite and good digestion, and "eats everything." She is of medium height and weighs about 175 pounds. Her hands have the warmth of a

Mrs. Jans was only five years old. That was 74 years ago. She talked of many early residents of Waynesburg, some of whom have been dead over a third of a century. She referred particularly to Benjamin Campbell, the old time merchant, and said he "had once made her a present of a set of cups and saucers when she went to his store. He had bought five dollars' worth of cucumbers of her at one time, and was always the first merchant to reduce the price of goods." She laughingly referred to Mr. Campbell's large nose. She spoke of a number of old families, the Hook, Sayers, McClelland, Seals and others, personally referring to the different members. She remembered the old log court house on Greene street.

When a girl, Mrs. Strawn said she did not like housework (a fact not very strange,) and consequently she did most of the weaving for the family. We were shown a spinning wheel on which she spun flax, at the age of 85, and afterward wove nine yards of linen for one of her daughters. The wheel was made by Samuel Jewell, an old time resident of our town, who has been dead many years. It was used by Mrs. Strawn for forty years. During his lifetime, she said Mr. Jewell made for her seven different spinning wheels for which she always paid five dollars apiece. We were granted the privilege of bringing this wheel here for exhibition during the Centennial and it may be seen at the College.

Mrs. Strawn said her father helped to build the first house erected in Waynesburg. John Hunter was the owner. She stated that William Crawford was the first Waynesburg merchant. She remembered Thomas Slater, from whom the tract of land was purchased for the location of our town, and that he had a son Isaac. She remarked that she was married at the age of 16, and mentioned as her early neighbors and acquaintances, "Andrew Buchanan, Will Inghram, who had a store, John Inghram, who kept tavern, Nicholas Johnson, who sold lots, Andrew Johnson, who had a store, Jim Hook, who had a saw-mill, and bought three or four hundred acres of land below town. Johnny Hunter took up land, raised barley



Mrs. Margaret Strawn, now nearly 103 years old.

Greene County's Centennarian.

GREENE COUNTY boasts of one person, now living, who was born prior to the birth of the county. This person is Mrs. Margaret Strawn, of Jackson township. Mrs. Strawn was, before her marriage, Miss Margaret Grimes, (corrupted from Graham,) and was born about two and one-half miles northeast of Waynesburg, on the farm now owned by Henry M. Grimes, January 25, 1794. She was a daughter of George and Charity (Kimball) Grimes, who were pioneer settlers. Mrs. Strawn is a sister of Peter Grimes, who settled near Hopewell church and died there about eighteen years ago. He was born Feb. 17, 1789, and had he lived, would now have been in his 108th year. Between Mrs. Strawn and this brother's

child's and the blood seems to flow as freely through her veins. We are accustomed to mingle with persons of from 75 to 80 years of age, but upon first seeing her, we were strongly impressed that she was many years older than any one else we had ever before looked upon. Her voice shows scarcely a tremble and her face bears no more wrinkles than many we see, yet her whole bearing is plainly marked by a century of years.

Our second visit was made in company with her grand-nephew, Dr. J. T. Jans, of this place. When asked if she remembered his mother, the reply came quickly, as a smile spread over her face, "Oh! yes, I remember Nancy, well," and she at once began to tell some incident that occurred when

and made beer, and go rich." She remembered that they "were troubled some by wolves in early days, but did not recollect having seen many Indians." She mentioned Jim Archer as "having killed a good many Indians. He lived on the Job Smith place." She remembered the last Indian fort, "Jacob Smith and his brother John lived on Ten Mile. The latter was killed by Indians. He had shot many Indians by hanging his cap on a bush and after they would fire he would take advantage of them." Mrs. Strawn stated that she never went to school any, but that her husband had gone to school five months.

Mrs. Strawn's husband was Benjamin Strawn. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and met his death April 25, 1865, by falling from a fence and injuring himself. They had nine



J. C. Garard, Esq.

Treasurer of the Executive Committee, was born in Mendocino township, and is a grandson of Rev. John Carey. After attending the California State Normal and Wesleyan College he taught school in our county, and in 1858, when he was elected Clerk of the Court. After serving two terms he was elected Probationer, 72, which office he also filled for three years. He has been a careful and efficient clerk ever since, and has been successful in his career. He has been a member of the bar since 1865, and has been the most successful lawyer in this county, which may largely be ascribed to his excellent management.

children. Seven are now living: Charity Scott, Charlotte Scott, Mary Moore, Sarah Pethel, Jehu, John and Carmelia; J. Madison Strawn, a son, died last spring. Mrs. Strawn has 45 grand-children, 93 great-grand-children and 35 great-great-grand-children, now living.

Upon our starting to leave, she referred in a touching manner to her niece, Mrs. Iams, saying, "Tell Nancy that we will likely never meet again here, but we shall hope to meet in heaven." Her voice broke down and tears flowed from her eyes.



First Daughter Born in Waynesburg.

THE ABOVE IS THE picture of the first daughter born in Waynesburg, Salome Jennings, daughter of Nathaniel Jennings, was born here May 13, 1797. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of the town and built probably the first grist mill in this vicinity, which stood near the forks of the road at Buchanan's, just west of Waynesburg. At a later period he erected a flouring, carding and fulling mill farther down the creek, at about where the Eisinger house now stands, where he carried on an extensive business as long as he lived, having died in 1843. He built the stone house where J. A. J. Buchanan, Esq., resides and sold the property to Jonas Ely, Sr., the father of Jonas Ely, Esq., who resides near Hill's school house. His daughter, Salome, married Joseph Barmore, June 26, 1817, and they had eight children. They removed to Ohio and

later to Greene county, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Barmore died, 1862. Miss Claudia Barmore, of our town, is her great-grand-daughter.

Military History of Greene County.

ADDRESS BY MAJ. J. B. MORRIS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I presume that the Centennial Executive Committee invited me to deliver the address upon the Military History of Greene County, from the fact, that early in the '50s, I was captain of a volunteer company, and was connected with the military service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. Be this as it may, the invitation that I received was accompanied with the command "you must accept." To obey, being one of the first duties learned by the soldier, I am here to-day in obedience to that command.

There was a small settlement as early as 1758, but from 1765 to 1770, a number of emigrants came to this, then almost unbroken wilderness, afterwards called Greene county, Pa. At that time, Virginia claimed this and much more of the adjoining territory. Owing to the numerous wild beasts that roamed at will, and the frequent incursions of the hostile Indians, some form of military organization was necessary for the safety and protection of the settlers. Forts were erected, competent men were put in command, and every male inhabitant armed with the trusty rifle. There were many of these early settlers whose deeds of bravery would add an interesting leaf to our county's history; but, unfortunately, the names of many of them have been lost.

There were but few of the early pioneers deserving a more prominent place in our county's history than Colonel John Minor, who held his commission from the governor of Virginia. He superintended the erection of several forts, and was active in leading scouting parties against the Indians. At the close of Indian hostilities, he was elected a member of the legislature and appointed associate judge of the county.

George Morris was commissioned captain of a company of scouts, by Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia. He accompanied Lord Dunmore in 1774 in his ex-

pedition against the Indians in Ohio. He was captain of a number of men at Garard's Fort.

In the spring of 1793, two companies of minute men were enlisted for protection of south-western Pennsylvania from Indians. Headquarters at Block House, Ryerson Station, Greene county, (then Washington county.) Captain William Crawford and Captain James Seals commanded these companies. Captain Seals lived in the old stone house at the toll gate, west side of Waynesburg, Pa. John Brown, Thomas Morris, George Archer, Enoch Enocks, Sr., Enoch Enocks, Jr., Thomas Courtwright, James White, Archibald Guthrie, Solomon Hobbs, Edward Grandon and forty others belonged to Captain Crawford's company.

Robert Miller, Charles Cracraft, Abraham Ross, Thomas Davis, Abraham Teagarden, William Teagar-



Maj. J. B. Morris

was born at Mt. Morris, Pa., 1827. In early years he was attracted by military affairs and was captain of a militia company called the "Perry Invincibles." At the outbreak of the war he recruited a company in Greene county, which became Co. F, 5th Va. Inf., and was mustered into service in 1862. The regiment was sent shortly after to battle and in Captain Morris' company the first Greene county soldier died. Capt. Morris was later promoted to one of the treasury department of the U. S., and served most efficiently for a number of years. In 1891 he was the Republican nominee for congress in this county.

den, Jr., John Hook, Samuel Fordyce and twenty-five others belonged to Captain Seals' company.

After the Battle of Lexington and the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, the pioneers of Greene county almost unanimously espoused the cause of the American colonies. But the years of the Revolutionary war were the years in which the most terrible and frequent massacres were perpetrated by the savages. It was during these



James J. Purman, Esq.

Secretary of the Executive Committee, was born in Waynesburg, Mar. 31, 1857. He attended Union School and Waynesburg College, then began the study of law in the office of his father, Hon. A. A. Purman. He was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Pa., 1880, and is one of the successful young attorneys. He was elected burgess in 1895.

with a number of the men in Ohio, two of the companies, O and G, of the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, were sent to the front to fight the company B, and it was from there and Fayetteville, Pa.

In less than forty days after company F was mustered into the service, it was in a battle, in which, the first was given Taylor from Greengrove county was killed. The Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, in covering the retreat of the division from Martinsburg, July 7, 1862, and from that point south the rest of the war was connected with the army of the Potomac. No other war of the division, following to that corps the army until the Potomac was in all the battles of that army, including Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. The regiment was not numbered in numbers that by the War Department. It was consolidated into a battalion, (first cavalry), and on the 15th day of September, 1863, the Colonel, Major and all adjutants were killed, Major and all adjutants were killed.

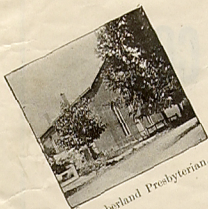
The Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, at Carroll's bridge, at Army Corps, continued by General Grant and Hancock. The history of this corps is too well known to need comment, secured a regiment in the service that suffered more than the Seventh, W. Va., Infantry.

Company F of 15th Regiment was mustered into the service of the U. S. in 1861, and was sent to fight with McClellan on the peninsula campaign in the battle of Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg and at Vicksburg, May 1, 1862.

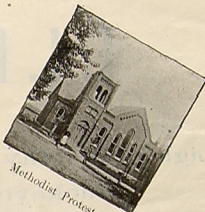
In 1862, the regiment was sent to the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 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Presbyterian.



Cumberland Presbyterian



Methodist Protestant



Methodist Episcopal



Baptist.



Catholic



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[illegible]

Wheeling, W. Va. and was completed the spring of '98. Mrs. William Hoffman was elected operator of the line. She lives on the line, and is the only woman telegrapher in the country. She lives on the line, and is the only woman telegrapher in the country. She lives on the line, and is the only woman telegrapher in the country.

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E. L. DENNY.

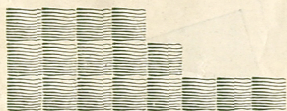
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